

think very many times before taking the final plunge.

The last article of our policy is this. There is no point in defending freedom unless one lives it. There is no point in defending freedom at the cost of eroding freedom. The purpose of all this defensive apparatus, the purpose of the retention of this capacity to avert aggression, is to enable our people to live as free men should. There is only one way in a free society of sustaining the defensive morale of people, and that is to live freedom in the very process of defending it. So for all time and in all conditions, the Government and people of Israel are concerned with the content of our lives, and the substance of our freedom. We believe from our experience, what you have shown from your experience here in America and what your very existence and accomplishment here in America teach the whole of the world, that it is only in conditions of freedom that man performs best, and that it is only in conditions of freedom that man defends well.

So we give the priority of our attention to building the national health and the national welfare, developing the character and quality of our people through health, through education and vocational guidance, through the development of the social welfare services, through the growth, the consistent and steady growth, of the economy, through doing the things that will make it possible for our children to live better than we do, to develop their capacities to a greater extent than we can. That is the heart and core, that is the purpose of the whole matter.

Because of this policy and because we are profoundly convinced that free countries everywhere share this general view and direction, because we are profoundly convinced that a policy of this kind has in the past and will in the future continue to command the understanding and support of countries, great and small, throughout the world, it is because of all this that we reject the doctrine of the inevitability of war in our area.

We are living in a twilight period, but so is the whole of the world. We are in a condition which is neither peace nor war. We believe in the capacity of freemen and free countries in the world to bide their time through this twilight period and to steer it in the direction, not of the blackness of night, but of the dawn of an era of peace and cooperation throughout the world. Out of that faith, we derive the confidence that in our part of the world, too, that is the direction that history will take, that the only inevitability about our area is an inevitability of diversity, of unity in diversity, of harmony and diversity and of peace.

Results of 1964 National Issues Poll

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1964

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, in March I mailed my 1964 National Issues Poll to the residents of the 13th District of Illinois. Tabulation of the results has been completed, and I am placing these results in the Record for the interest of the Members of Congress.

RESULTS OF 1964 NATIONAL ISSUES POLL
To Residents of the 13th Congressional District of Illinois.

It is a pleasure to send you the results of the 1964 National Issues Poll. Your cooperation and that of the 24,000 residents of the 13th District who gave the time and thought

necessary to complete the questionnaire is deeply appreciated. I regret that it has been impossible to acknowledge individually all of the many questionnaires that contained additional comments.

The response to this questionnaire indicates that it has stimulated discussion and thought on the issues facing Congress. I hope and trust that you will continue to write expressing your views on the many

subjects considered by the Congress and that you will call upon me if I can be of assistance in my capacity as the link between you and your Federal Government in Washington, D.C. By so doing, you will assist me in providing the type of representation that our 13th District merits and desires.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD RUMSFELD,
Member of Congress.

	Percent		
	Yes	No	Un- le- cided
1. Do you believe that registration of firearms is a matter of Federal concern?	48.3	48.5	3.2
2. The President has submitted a \$98,000,000,000 budget for 1964, providing for a planned deficit of \$4,900,000,000. Should Congress—			
(a) Approve the budget as submitted?	14.6	67.2	18.2
(b) Reduce defense and military expenditures?	32.1	45.8	22.1
(c) Reduce existing Federal programs (e.g., agriculture, public works)?	58.8	23.8	17.4
(d) Cut or defer new domestic programs (e.g., mass transportation, Medicare, Domestic Peace Corps, antipoverty plans)?	54.7	28.3	17.0
(e) Reduce foreign aid from the \$3,000,000,000 approved for 1964?	71.6	16.7	11.7
3. Do you feel the recently signed nuclear test ban agreement has reduced world tensions?	40.7	53.6	5.7
4. Do you favor any U.S. trading with Communist bloc nations?	40.6	42.6	16.8
(a) Food, such as the recent wheat sales?	50.0	40.3	9.7
(b) Industrial and consumer goods?	30.1	56.6	13.3
5. Do you favor medical assistance for the aged through—			
(a) Present State-administered Kerr-Mills program providing hospital and medical care to needy citizens over 65?	48.1	31.4	20.5
(b) The King-Anderson bill, providing hospitalization insurance funded by social security taxes, for anyone over 65?	28.0	54.5	17.5
(c) The Bow bill, permitting tax credits up to \$150 per year for costs of purchasing private health insurance?	51.8	26.7	21.5
6. Should the United States provide its NATO allies with nuclear weapons?	15.8	77.4	6.8
7. Do you favor a constitutional amendment to set aside the Supreme Court decision concerning prayer and Bible reading in public schools?	51.2	44.5	4.3
8. With respect to labor legislation, do you favor—			
(a) Increasing the minimum wage to \$1.50 per hour?	43.6	51.9	4.5
(b) Double time to be paid for work over 40 hours per week?	16.5	76.8	6.7
9. Would you favor U.S. financial support and encouragement of a free Cuban government-in-exile?	43.9	49.3	6.8
10. With respect to the war in Vietnam, do you favor—			
(a) The present program of U.S. military advisory help and financial aid?	37.3	41.2	21.5
(b) A major military effort to defeat the Communists?	41.0	36.5	22.5
(c) Withdrawing all military personnel and permitting a neutralist government as in Laos?	25.2	50.7	24.1

J. Edgar Hoover: A Remarkable G-Man

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1964

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks, I wish to insert in the Record at this point an excellent editorial from the Peoria Journal Star citing just a few of the tremendous accomplishments of our esteemed head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover:

J. EDGAR HOOVER: A REMARKABLE G-MAN

J. Edgar Hoover, a man who wanted to be a minister, celebrates today his 40th year as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

President Johnson is urging that Hoover stay on as top man in the FBI.

We, too, hope he stays on. We extend to him today our congratulations on a remarkable performance for four decades in one of the world's toughest jobs.

His campaign against public enemies and organized crime began in the early 1920's, and never eased up. He replaced all the untrained men in his Department with lawyers and accountants, so that once the FBI got someone, they had him. He didn't slip through a legal loophole.

It would take a book to cite John Edgar Hoover's contribution to our way of life, but let us highlight a few. This is the man who:

Built the FBI into one of the most efficient

and respected law enforcement agencies in the world.

Held sabotage to a minimum in this country during World War II through strict G-Man coverage of U.S. facilities.

Provided outstanding services to local and State police forces, including identifying fingerprints, providing laboratory services, and helping improve police organization, record systems, and operating procedures.

Compiled the first accurate nationwide crime statistics.

Began training of local police officials in the National Police Academy.

Began investigations of subversive persons and groups in the United States before World War II.

We salute G-Man Hoover as one of the significant men of our time in making our way of life better and safer.

J. Edgar Hoover

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM M. TUCK

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1964

Mr. TUCK. Mr. Speaker, I deem it a duty and a privilege to join many others across the land in their praise of that distinguished gentleman and public servant, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, now closing out 40 years of outstanding leadership as the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A2422

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

May 12

I commend him most highly as a Government official who has directed the operations of one of the most efficient departments in the Federal Government. During his long years in office, his service has been beyond blemish. As the head of a police agency that on many occasions naturally was subject to resentment on the part of those under investigation. Not once has he conducted himself, or permitted the men under his direction to conduct themselves, in a manner that would invite public ridicule.

His department, in my opinion, is thoroughly and completely organized. Its operations are efficient, effective, and exemplary. As a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, I have had closer than average acquaintance with these operations, and I can say sincerely that I am comforted by the knowledge that Mr. Hoover and the FBI are functioning.

While I praise this official as an able and dedicated department head, I also praise him for his human traits. I know of numerous occasions when children have been taken on tours of the FBI headquarters that Mr. Hoover has laid aside his busy daily routine to shake hands with them and discuss his activities. There is no better way to create respect for the Federal Government than through the eyes of children.

I cannot be too lavish in my congratulations. He is a man of patience and understanding. In my opinion, the United States has been fortunate during the last 40 years to have him as the Director of its most important policing agency. I hope he may continue as head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for many years to come.

A Tribute to the Rochester Joint Board on the ACWA 50th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. FRANK J. HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1964

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday, May 9, was the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America by Sidney Hillman. Through the years, this organization has evolved into a highly honored and widely respected institution. It has pioneered the constructive role labor unions have taken in the economic and social growth of our Nation.

In Rochester, N.Y., a city I am proud to represent, the Amalgamated is a leader in community life. The Rochester Joint Board represents 12,000 members in Rochester and vicinity. Among its many worthwhile interests are programs to retrain workers displaced by automation, to eliminate slums and racial barriers in housing, and to strengthen cultural and educational facilities.

The Rochester Joint Board also is con-

cerned with the health of its members and their families. In 1962, it established the Sidney Hillman Health Center to provide diagnostic medical examinations. The center is operated jointly with the manufacturers whose employees are Amalgamated members.

Under the able leadership of Abraham Chatman, Rochester's largest union has achieved such stature that the National Planning Association has studied its contractual arrangements with one of the city's major clothing firms, the Hickey Freeman Co., as a model of harmonious labor relations.

The Amalgamated has such a high reputation that employees of other Rochester industries have become encouraged to seek representation by the union. Now the union represents workers who produce such diverse items as xerographic equipment, food, buttons, cosmetics, and paper boxes.

I salute the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on this its 50th birthday. Its sound business and social practices have been instrumental in making Rochester the major clothing market it is today. This fine organization is a credit to the many honest, hardworking Americans who comprise its ranks. I look forward to the continued growth and prosperity of this worthy institution.

IN
This Is Murder, Mr. McNamara

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1964

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, Jim G. Lucas is an on-the-spot reporter in Vietnam and he sends to his newspaper reports on what he sees and hears. Yesterday, his paper printed the most unbelievably shocking details of the deaths of two brave American airmen in Vietnam. According to Jim Lucas, the Communist Vietcong did not kill either Jerry Shank or Bob Brumett but our own obsolete American planes did and this is what he said:

On April 9, Capt. Robert Brumett, 36, put his craft into a dive and it didn't come out. His buddies, flying nearby, saw the wings fall off and watched in horror as the plane plowed into the paddies.

And again:

On March 24, Jerry Shank put his ship into a dive between Soc Trang and Back Lieu and its wing separated from the fuselage.

Secretary McNamara is making another one of his trips to Vietnam, which will be followed by more press conferences, but he will not report the facts about the outmoded planes he sends our men over there. So far he has done nothing to improve the deplorable situation in Vietnam. I call upon him and upon our President to give our fighting men a fighting chance.

The Country Owes Chairman Wright Patman a Debt of Gratitude for Keeping Interest Rates From Rising

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1964

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, there is an interesting tidbit on page 2 of yesterday morning's Washington Post. It only took up about 3 inches, but its significance is much greater than its lineage indicates:

MARTIN IN STEP: SMARTY PANTS JOHNSON AND THE AMERICAN DREAM

Never underestimate the importance of those escorted strolls around the White House rose garden. Last Tuesday the President's companion for seven laps was William McChesney Martin, the redoubtable Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, a man who swings sufficient influence to nullify the effects of the tax cut by tightening credit. On Wednesday Martin told a large audience of top business executives assembled by the Advertising Council that he had changed his mind about the need for raising interest rates.

According to the Post, William McChesney Martin, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and President Johnson took seven laps around the White House rose garden last Tuesday. On the following day, Chairman Martin told a panel of the Advertising Council that the Fed was not going to push interest rates up any further at this time. Of course, Mr. Martin did not quite put it this way. He said the market was not going to push interest rates up, but since the Federal Reserve System controls the Government securities market and the total supply of bank credit, this means that the Fed is not going to push up interest rates—for the moment.

Mr. Speaker, the Post article tells only a part of the story behind Chairman Martin's decision, and I would like to take this opportunity to complete the record. This country owes a great debt of gratitude to the gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee. As in 1960, Chairman PATMAN foresaw the recent attempt to push interest rates on Government securities above the 4¼-percent limit which Congress has maintained since 1918. As in 1960, Chairman PATMAN formed an unofficial steering committee to oppose any such attempt.

More than 50 Members, including myself, joined that committee, and when the Treasury pushed its latest offering a few days ago right up to the 4¼-percent limit, Mr. PATMAN was ready.

Tighter money and higher interest rates would have choked off prosperity, increased unemployment, and saddled the American people with even higher charges on the national debt. Between 1952 and 1963 interest charges on the Federal debt rose over 45 percent, at an additional cost to the taxpayer of over